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OVERSIZE

The People's Korea

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President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

ROMANIAN GOV'T DEL.

President Kim Il Sung received on Dec. 6 the government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic, KCNA reported.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Paul Niculescu-Mizil, Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the Romanian government.

Vice-Premiers Ho Dam and Kong Jin Tae were on hand.

Also present there was Paul Marinescu, Romanian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, to President Kim Il Sung.

MALTESE PARTY, GOV'T DEL.

Earlier on Dec 4 the President received party and government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by Joe Brincat, Deputy General Secretary of the Malta Labour Party.

Present there were Vice-Premiers Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi and Kong Jin Tae and personage concerned Kim Chung Il.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of Dominic Mintoff, Premier of the Republic of Malta to President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung met on Dec. 6 the Romanian government delegation and posed for photograph with them. (KCNA Radiophoto)

JAPANESE WOMEN DEL.

The President Nov. 23 received the delegation of the Osaka Women's Society for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Kambe Toshiko, Chairman of the Osaka Women Society for Supporting Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Tong-A Ilbo :

S. Koreans Distrust "Nat'l Assembly, Parties"

A majority of the south Korean people have deep-set distrust in the "national assembly" and political parties, according to a Nov. 15 issue of "Tong-A Ilbo," a south Korean vernacular daily. This was revealed in a survey of public opinion conducted by the paper from Oct. 10 to Nov. 10, involving 1,200 eligible voters.

The poll found: 1) the public are deeply distrustful of the "national assembly" and political parties; 2) the public are greatly concerned about the future of the nation, the stabilized economy and national reunification.

A substantial majority of the south Koreans think "national assembly" and political parties fail to fulfill their roles and functions.

The survey found that 62.7% thought the "national assembly" doesn't reflect the will of the nation. The paper said, "a negative attitude toward the national assembly is dominant among the people" and in particular largely seen among the middle- and lower-income bracket groups (63.5%, 53.7% respectively).

Of the pollees, 53.2% think "political parties are failing in their function," and 29.4% replied, "I don't know" (the paper interprets it as a sign of indifference and skepticism). A large number of the people regard political parties as unreliable. Noteworthy is that a greater half of the youths in 20's and 30's (59.7%, 55.9% respectively) think "political parties are failing in their roles and functions."

According to the poll, 57.3% hold that political parties should try to seize power through "election," while 10.2% support the idea on the grounds of their factional strife. The former is an apparent criticism of the Pak junta which came into power by means of a military coup by oppressing the April 19 revolution, perpetuated itself in power unlawfully through the "second coup" called the "October yusin" and doesn't make even an "election pledge." The latter may be viewed as dissatisfaction with the opposition party, "the New Democratic Party" without any clear policy, which has failed to commit itself to the reunification problem in its "election pledges" as it is a virtual front of the ruling party and is engrossed in factional conflict. The nation is calling for the establishment and strict observation of democratic principles and rule, the poll shows.

The eligible voters are critical of the present "election" system. The present system obligates the candidates to offer deposits. The poll reveals 46.1% demand its abolition because it prevents a competent man from running for "an electoral office."

They insist that opportunities to participate in politics should be equally given to every person regardless of property.

The survey shows people in 40's or 50's are desirable candidates (51.2%, 32.9% respectively).

The south Korean people are anxious to see the stabilization of their livelihoods and the earliest national reunification amid their own strong mistrust in the present fatal politics.

On the order of priorities what the "national assembly" is supposed to discuss, the answer is quite significant: the welfare of the public (47.9%); the stabilization of the economy (28.3%); national reunification (14.2 %); diplomacy and national defense (8.2%) and increase of export (0.6%).

This finding represents a bitter attack on the special interests groups and combines, the Pak junta whose prosperity is at the expense of the masses.

The survey shows the people are highly skeptical of the alleged "threat from the north" and of the need to preserve low wages in order to "increase exports."

The Pak junta has followed an anti-reunification policy all the way, in the form of "two Koreas" plot. While establishing the "National Conference for Unification," the junta prohibits the public discussion of the reunion problem among the people as a "crime."

Given these circumstances, the survey finding may be viewed as a fairly strong public demand of national reunification.

Those who urge the discussion of the reunification problem at the "national assembly" are: workers—20.7% farmers—17.0%, traders—17.6%, salaried men and engineers—11.5% and housewives—14.5%.

Dissidents to Boycott "Election"

A report from Seoul said 85 representatives of 13 anti-Pak democratic bodies issued a joint statement on Nov. 7, calling on the voters to boycott the "election," on the grounds that the planned "election" is fundamentally contradictory to that held in a democratic society.

The statement was issued by ex-"president" Yun Bo Son at the Christian Hall in Seoul on that morning. The 85 signers represented the "National Coalition for Democracy," the organizations of the dismissed professors and dismissed men of the press and Christian bodies.

The statement pointed out: 1) the present "election" system doesn't reflect the will of the people; 2) the people deprived of rights to know and hear can't duly exercize their suffrage; 3) an "election" is to be held in the terror atmosphere created by the mass arrests of democratic personages; and 4) Kim Dae Jung, ex-"presidential" candidate, and a large number of students remain detained, with human rights and democracy left repressed.

Saying that the returns of the "election" have nothing to do with the will of the nation, the statement declared: "We firmly reject this election" as long as the following demands are not met: 1) the abolition of the present "election" system; 2) the restoration of freedom of the press; and 3) the withdrawal of the "emergency measures" and the release of the detainees.

Demand Release of Political Prisoners

Yun Bo Son, former "president" of south Korea, and other persons involved in the "case of the declaration for democracy and national salvation" issued a statement on Nov. 24 in Seoul, strongly demanding the Pak junta immediately release all the political prisoners now in jail.

The statement pointed out: If you would not release the political prisoners, you should send back to prison all the persons involved in the "case of the declaration for democracy and national salvation".

KOREA FOCUS

"Election" in S. Korea

An "election to the national assembly" was held in south Korea on Dec. 12. The seats at stake were two-thirds of a total of 231 seats of the legislature.

Of a total of 154 seats 67 were won by the ruling party, 61 by the largest opposition party the New Democratic Party, 3 by the Democratic Unification Party and 23 by independents.

The result seems advantageous for the opposition. But, in fact, other 77 "presidential" appointees shall be counted as the ruling party members. Consequently, the seats for the ruling party will count for 144 in total. In addition, some independents including ex-"KCIA" director Li Hu Rak, are expected to join the ruling party, so eventually it may hold almost two-thirds of the seats.

This election met with a total rejection of the public on Dec. 7 when 85 representatives of the National Alliance for Democracy, the Korean Human Rights Movement Council and 11 other mass organizations branded the "election" as null. In their joint statement Yun Po Sun, former "president" and 84 others declared: "The election has nothing to do with the will of the people as it is being held under the present undemocratic circumstances where the people are prevented from making a free judgement with the oppressive presidential decrees controlling public opinion." They called for a nationwide boycott of the "election." The National Alliance for Democracy in on record as having rejected all the "elections" under the "yusin" regime as null and void. Therefore, the latest action by that organization is quite natural.

There is a deep-set distrust by the south Korean public of any election. Their view is that any "election" makes no difference: the returns are too obvious as they are decided in advance.

Under the present "election system," one-third of the "national assemblymen" are "presidential" appointees as they are first picked up by the "president" and then approved by the "national conference for reunification." The remaining two-thirds are elected from 77 constituencies two each. Once the minor constituency system was in force, with each constituency electing one member. Under the "yusin constitution," each constituency is to elect two, however. Why? The minor constituency system carried a risk of allowing the opposition forces to dominate the legislature as they might grow in strength .In a past election, ruling party candidates were all defeated in the constituencies of Seoul. Under the present two men-each constituency system, an arrangement is made so that the ruling party may get at least one at each constituency. In short, with "presidential" appointees added, the ruling party is in a position to secure a comfortable two-thirds majority. Among the independents are some virtual ruling party men. The "yusin constitution" empowers the president to do anything he likes if he has a simple majority support. There is no doubt that the "election" in south Korea is nothing but a means of camouflaging and justifying the dictatorial rule of Pak Jung Hi.

Another major reason for the absurdity of the south Korean "election" is that it is being held with "emergency decrees" kept in effect. An election under democracy is essentially a process of public debate of policies, a process in many cases of discussing the merits and demerits of government policies. The matters which require open debate include the "yusin" regime, the human rights violations, the reunification issue, the question of relaxing the tensions and preserving peace. All these issues are taboo under "emergency decrees." There is no point in conducting an "election" without public debate of policies and parties prohibited from political activities. The public debate of the Dec. 12 election "no issue election" and "a ruling-party-and-opposition-parties-get-together election." There were nothing in campaign speeches which distinguished the ruling party from the opposition parties. Being a no-issue "election," the "election" drove the candidates to launch personal abuses on the rivals. The ruling party used the so-called "automatic vote-gathering machines," while the New Democratic Party used the "hand-driven vote-getting machines." The names of the opponents were used in calling the eligible voters, saying, "Come to so and so park, and you will get a good thing."

Bipartisan politics were repeatedly stressed by the ruling Democratic Republican Party and the New Democratic Party. But there is no possibility of the peaceful transfer of power under the present "election system." Under the pretext of bipartisan politics, the two parties, ostensibly competing parties, held a series of consultations on the measures to deal with minor parties and independents. Even an accord was reached by the two on the division of votes cast. The behavior of the two is an unpardonable flout of the votes. Such "election" is merely a farce and nothing more.

Irregularities and irregularities go hand in hand with such "election." A certain new face in the North Kyongsang Provincial fight regretted having run in the "election." He said, "I thought at first election was to be conducted with the use of the brain and organizational mobilization, but money and violence prevailed." Under the present "election system", any candidate is obliged to deposit money with the "election supervisory committee" as a party-ticket man two million won and an independent three million won. A law places the ceiling on the amount of money to be used, but in reality an astronomical amount of money is spent. A report said, a successful candidate spent no less than 300 million won, while the defeated used 100 million won. A monthly pay for a "national assemblyman" is more than one million won, ten times the average monthly income of the ordinary people. A "national assemblyman" is guaranteed all other kinds of ample revenues. An "election" in south Korea is, so to speak, an "entrance examination" for Pak and Co.

This sort of "election" was conducted as Kim Dae Jung, Pak Hyong Gyu and many other democrats and students are in prison and as numerous eligible voters were disqualified. It is extremely logical and justified that the people affiliated with the National Alliance for Democracy boycotted the "election" and called the "election" returns null.

In order to conduct a fair election in south Korea, the present "election system" and the "yusin regime" must be abolished. Without the will of the people, any "election" is a misuse of resources.

17th Plenary Meet of 5th WPK CC

1979 Economic Plan Discussed; Radically Improved Living Envisaged

The 17th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held on November 27 and 28, presided over by President Kim Il Sung, KCNA reported.

It was attended by the members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the Party, the members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party, and leading functionaries of central and local party bodies and administrative and economic organs.

Put on the agenda of the meeting is an item—on the 1979 plan for the development of the national economy.

Hong Song Ryong, Chairman of the State Planning Committee, submitted a report on the 1979 plan for the development of the national economy.

At the meeting President Kim Il Sung made a concluding speech which will serve as a programmatic guideline in carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan and the 1979 plan.

The meeting pointed out that the central task for next year in socialist economic construction is to give definite priority to the mining industry, satisfactorily solve the problems of fuel and raw materials and normalize production in all domians under any circumstances, to operate the light industrial factories at ful capacity and further better the people's living and to ease the strain on transport and fully meet the increasing demand for transport.

Stressing that the key to accelerate economic construction at present is to rapidly develop the mining industry, the meeting put forward concrete tasks for decisively increasing the production of coal.

It pointed out that the Anju district coal complex, as the biggest high-caloric coal production base of the country, holds the key post in satisfactorily solving the problem of fuel and power, an acute one at present, and successfully fulfilling the new long-term plan.

It set forth the tasks to rapidly increase the output of various nonferrous mineral ores by directing efforts to the reconstruction and expansion of large-scale mines in the nonferrous mining industry and to give definite precedence to the power industry.

It put forward the task to speedily increase the production of iron and steel in the metal industry and further strengthen the independence of ferrous metal industry to meet the demand for iron and steel which is now growing as never before as many more modern machine plants are being built and the scale of the economy is growing.

It set forth concrete tasks for the machine industry to concentrate efforts above all on the production of mining equipment and transport equipment and, at the same time, markedly increase the production of machine tools, tractors, automobiles and various other machines.

It laid stress on further developing the chemical industry to expand and consolidate the raw material basis of the light industry and vigorously accelerate the chemicalisation of agriculture. It put forward the tasks to direct great efforts next year to the production of chemical fibres and increase the production of vinalon, rayon, artificial silk yarn and Orlon and said that the project for the replenishment of the artificial pulp system should be speedily wound up at the Kilju Pulp Mill and artificial pulp be satisfactorily supplied to the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill.

It said that the raw material bases of the cement factories should be consolidated and high quality coal be regularly supplied to them for the maximum use of the existing cement production capacity.

The meeting put forward concrete tasks for the local industry to decisively boost the production of daily necessaries and sundry goods by tapping and using the local raw material resources and production potentials to the fullest extent and effectively organizing production.

The meeting emphasized that in order to attain the goal of 10 million tons of grain ahead of the set time, this year's farming should be speedily wound up, preparations for next year's farming pushed ahead and decayed soil, thatches and other necessities for cold beds be secured better and seed sowing and transplantation should be done in a great hurry at an early date next year.

Pointing out that fisheries should be developed to increase the fish catch in an active way, the meeting stressed that the fishery domain should decisively increase the output of marine products next year by rationally combining the pelagic fishing with inshore fishing and large-scale fishing with medium-and small-scale fishing.

More dwelling houses should be provided in time to the increasing families in order to enable all the working people to lead a cultured and happy life, the meeting noted.

The meeting stressed that by thoroughly implementing "Theses on Socialist Education" the quality of education should be enhanced, social assistance to the schools be strengthened, more textbooks, reference books apparatuses for experiment and practice be produced and supplied and that preventive treatment collectives and medical establishments should be increased in number by implementing the party's prophylactic policy, herb druges be produced in greater quantities and the production of compound medicines and medical apparatuses be markedly increased to meet the demand for them.

The meeting said that in accordance with the party's policy of Juche-orientation the production should be developed in all domains of the national economy by relying on the domestic raw materials and fuel, the industry be turned into a Juche-based industry developing thoroughly in reliance upon the domestic resources and tecnique, techniques invented and introduced to meet the need and suit the specific conditions and all technical and economic problems be solved in conformity with the requirment of Juche-orientation.

The meeting pointed out that we should not mystify modernisation and scientification or try to realise them at once but constantly raise the level of technical equipment in such a way as to transform backward technique into new one, actively mechanize and automate production and strengthen scientific research including that of electronics and automatic engineering needed for the modernisation and scientification of the national economy.

Warsaw Pact Nation Support DPRK re Reunn

PYONGYANG, November 27 (KCNA)—An annual conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance which was held recently in Moscow adopted a declaration of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty, according to a Tass report.

Pointing to the Korean question, the declaration stsed that the participants of the conference supported the cotructive initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Kore for realizing the national desire of the Korean people for the indendent, peaceful and democra reunification of the country wout any foreign interference.

Rodong Sinmun Hails Romania's 60th Birthda

The Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Romanian people on the 60th anniversary of the formation of a single national state and sincerely wish them more shining successes in their future endeavours for building a multilaterally developed socialist society, says Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Dec. 1 in a signed article, according to a KCNA report.

The article titled "Significant Day of Romanian People" notes that the formation of a single national state in Romania was the fruition of the protracted struggle of the Romanian people to achieve the unity of the nation and carried a weighty significance in the development of the history of the Romanian people.

The article continues:

The formation of a single national state provided favourable conditions for the revolutionary advance of the Romanian people.

After the unification of the country the mass revolutionary movement of the Romanian people gained momentum. In the thick of the struggle the Romanian Communist Party was born and under its guidance the Romanian people waged a powerful struggle against foreign aggressors and the reactionary rulers. In August 1944 the nation-wide armed uprising won victory and the Romanian people were liberated from the yoke of fascism and then a people's republic was founded.

This realized their cherished desire to build a unific independent and sovereign state in which power is in the hands of the people.

The article goes:

Today the Romanian people under the leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu are vigously striving to carry out the tas put forward at the 11th congress of the conference of the Romanian Communist Party.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over all e successes made by the fraternal Romanian people in the socialist conduction.

Korea and Romnia are separated from each other y a long distance geographically. Bu the two peoples have forged the bnds of friendship on the road of th common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist cause and always supported and cooperated closely with each othe

The two parties and two countries of Korea and Rmania have been developing relatios between them into genuinely comrady and friendly ones on the principles of independence and mutual respet.

The mutual visits of President Kim Il Sung and President Nicolae Ceausescu and the historic meetings were significant events that brought the traditional reltions of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples into full efflorescence and development.

The Romanian party, government and people highly appraise the successes of the Korean people in the socialist construction and fully support their struggle against the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Such appraisal and support are a great encouragement to the Korean people.

The Korean people are pleased with the steady expansion and development of the friendly and cooperative relations with the fraternal Romanian people and believe that these relations will grow stronger and develop in the future through the struggle for the common cause.

World Conf Opposes "Two Koreas" Plot, Demands

Supplementary Report

Ichikawa Makoto, Executive Committee Member of Int'l Liaison Committee (Gist)

Ichikawa Makoto, Executive Committee Member of the International Liaison Committee and Representative Member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made a supplementary report at the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea.

The report said:

When Korea was liberated from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, the Korean people had a legitimate right to build a unified state of the nation on the Korean Peninsula. But, though 33 years have passed since the Second World War, a reunified state of the Korean people has not yet been achieved and Korea remains divided into the north and south.

This is firstly because the U.S. troops armed with nuclear weapons are still stationed in the southern half of the country and are backing the Pak fascist "regime" which oppresses the freedom and democracy of the people there and tramples underfoot the principle of national self-determination.

A north-south joint statement was published on July 4, 1972. The joint statement whose keynote is to realise the reunification of Korea on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity evoked widespread repercussions.

But, in October, three months after its publication, the Pak "regime" which does not truly want reunification announced a military fascist system, that is, the "yusin constitution" for a harsher suppression of the people who were active to realise the democratization of south Korean society and reunification.

Directing the spearhead of their Asian aggression against the Korean Peninsula, U.S. imperialism is reorganizing and reinforcing the structure of war and aggression.

Supplementing the keynote report in four points, the reporter said:

Firstly, it is the question of the U.S.-Japan-south Korean military integration which is being promoted at great speed on the strength of the "Japan-U.S. security pact" and the "U.S.-south Korea mutual defence treaty."

For further pushing ahead with its Asian strategy, the U.S. imperialists have been working to turn Japan into its biggest base, particularly intensify Japan and south Korea militarily. For this purpose, they have used the "Japan-U.S. security pact," both in name and reality, as a link in the new aggressive military alliance system in the Far East.

Executing Japan's military role, they intend to force a heavier "defence" burdens on her.

In earnest response to this, the Japanese government, financial circles and reactionary forces are openly scheming to strengthen the U.S.-Japan joint operation posture and radically increase the military role of the "Self-Defence Forces."

Today it poses as an immediate, most urgent task for the democratic forces and working people of Japan to check the scheme to enact the "emergency legislation" and defend democratic freedom.

It is an important question to wage a struggle to have the "Japan-U.S. security pact" repealed and advance toward a Japan democratic, peaceful, non-aligned and neutral.

Another characteristic nature of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy is the following point:

The U.S. troops' war plan has gone over from the method of massively hurling ground troops and making the youth of its mainland shed blood to the conception of a "short-term decisive war" for striking at the adversary in a moment by the methods of using heavy firepower, making heavy bombings and using tactical nuclear weapons.

This conception was clearly revealed by the repeated blare of the U.S. military and U.S. president that they would use tactical nuclear weapons, if need be, on the Korean Peninsula.

Today when the United States is openly declaring the use of tactical nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula, we manifest once again our determination to conduct more vigorously the movement for a complete ban on the nuclear weapons.

Secondly, let me tell you about the Japan-south Korea political and economic fusion.

The Liberal Democratic government of Japan signed the "Japan-south Korea treaty" in 1965, fabricated the "Japan-south Korea regular ministerial meeting" and "Japan-south Korea parliamentarians consultative meeting" in 1967 and then framed up the "Japan-south Korea cooperation committee" and "Japan-south Korea joint civil economic committee," thus strengthening the foundation of its political and economic tie-up with the Pak "regime."

The Kim Dae Jung case alone well shows what extent the Japan-south Korea political adhesion has gone since then.

Defying the strong demand of the people, the Japanese government failed to disclose the whole picture of the case and, responding to the demand of the Pak "regime," hushed it up under the cloak of "political settlement" and resumed the "Japan-south Korea regular ministerial meeting" and forced the ratification of the "Japan-south Korea continental shelf agreement."

Though the "Unification Church" and the "international federation for victory over communism," the overseas operative bodies of the Pak fascist "regime," are interfering in the internal affairs of Japan, the Liberal Democratic government takes a stand of patronizing them in every way.

The Japan-south Korea economic adhesion is also growing tighter.

The Japanese monopoly capital is stepping up its intrusion into south Korea under the name of "cooperation in capital" and "economic cooperation."

This fact shows that south Korea has become a site for the export of capital, a market and supplier of cheap labour forces and virtual colony of the Japanese monopolies.

The Japanese capital will further intensify its neo-colonial intrusion into south Korea in the future.

Thirdly, I would like to tell about the Japanese government's scheme to fix the division of Korea into "two Koreas."

The Japanese government is hell bent on the creation of "two Koreas," the keynote of its Korean policy being the fixation of division.

At the 28th UN General Assembly in 1973, it played an active and leading role in submitting a "joint resolution" of Western countries on "the simultaneous admission of north and south Korea into the United Nations."

Next, it put forward the "cross recognition doctrine" and is making a desperate effort to fix the division of Korea at all cost.

For the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it is necessary first of all to put an end to the manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to fix "two Koreas."

This requires us in Japan to fight for the abrogation of the "Japan-U.S. security pact" and frustration of the policy of U.S.-Japan-south Korea military integration.

It is also an important matter for us to demand the Japanese government to stop joining the United States in its aggression on Korea, renounce its adhesion with the Pak "regime," give up at once its manoeuvres to fix "two Koreas" and chanee its hostile policy toward the DPRK.

The struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is part of the common cause of the progressive people who want peace in Asia and the world.

Considering the the Korean people's cause of reunification is closely linked with our cause of defending peace and neutrality of Japan and it is a struggle against the common enemy, our force of peace and democracy in Japan will wage with greater vigor the international solidarity movement for frustrating the manoeuvres of the splittists to fix "two Koreas" and supporting the reunification of Korea.

Rodong Sinmun:

Striking Demonstration of Int'l Solidarity with Korean Reunification

Rodong Sinmun (the organ of the CC of the WPK) on Dec. 2 in an editorial titled "Striking Demonstration of International Solidarity with Korean People's Cause of National Reunification" stresses that the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea was a significant international meeting which promoted the reunification of Korea and greatly contributed to peace in Asia and the world in view of its scope and its result. It says:

The conference was a powerful demonstration of the might of the international solidarity movement opposing the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists and supporting the cause of Korean reunification and a great encouragement to the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Heavy Blow at Splittists

It was also a heavy blow at the domestic and foreign splittists who are seeking to perpetuate the division of Korea.

Warmly hailing the splendid success the Tokyo conference recorded, smashing the obstructionist manoeuvres of the reactionaries, the editorial continues:

The conference discussed the problems of opposing the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists and removing the danger of new war in Korea, supporting the complete withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, denouncing the violation of human rights and promoting the democratisation of society in south Korea and opposing the Japan-south Korea fusion and forcing the Japanese government to change its policy toward Korea. The conference adopted its resolution and an appeal to the governments, political parties, trade unions, public organisations and religious organisations of all countries of the world, international organisations and the world people with the enthusiastic approval and support of the entire participants.

The whole course of the Tokyo conference fully demonstrated that the international solidarity movement for the reunification of Korea is being developed into a powerful movement exerting a great influence on the world politics.

Supporting Korea Reunion Trend of Times

The editorial points out that the international solidarity movement for supporting the reunification of Korea is gaining in scope and strength with each passing day and is being further organized and that brisk preparations for the conference had been made throughout the world. All this clearly shows that it has become an irresistible trend of the times to support the Korean people's cause of national reunification, the editorial remarks.

Noting that the despicable obstructionist manoeuvres of the Japanese authorities and the south Korean puppets to scuttle the conference touched off a wave of powerful protest among the Japanese people and the world public, the editorial says:

The denunciation and pressure by the governments of various countries and the whole world finally compelled the Japanese government to withdraw its unjustified stand and permit the conference to be held in Japan and delegates of various countries to enter Japan.

This was a victory of the international movement for supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification, the editorial points out, and continues:

By obstructing the Tokyo conference, the Japanese reactionaries showed up their true colour as militists plotting to create "two Koreas" in league with the United States and the south Korean puppets and isolated themselves in the international arena.

The international solidarity movement for supporting the reunification of Korea has made a great contribution to promoting the reunification cause of the world people who advocate independence.

The growing support and solidarity of the world people for the Korean people's cause of national reunification are patent proof of the correctness and invincible vitality of the independent policy of national reunification and foreign policy of our party and the government of our Republic put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The conference clearly showed how urgent it is not only for the Korean people but also for the world people to settle the question of Korean reunification.

Must Reject Outside Interference

The editorial further says:

As clearly shown once again by the whole course of the Tokyo conference, if the Korean question is to be solved correctly, the outside interference in Korea must be thoroughly rejected. The outside interference is the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea.

The biggest outside forces obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of our country is U.S. imperialism. The Japanese reactionaries are also obstructing it, zealously following the "two Koreas" policy of the United States. Due to the U.S. imperialists' inference in our country and the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists, a grave obstacle has been laid in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of our country and tension is daily increasing in our country.

It is entirely just that the second world conference resolutely denounced and rejected the "two Koreas" policy of the domestic and foreign splittists and strongly demanded the United States discontinue its interference in Korea and withdraw its troops from south Korea.

The Tokyo conference marked an epochal occasion in further developing and strengthening the international solidarity movement for supporting the reunification of Korea.

The editorial emphasizes:

No force can hold in check our people's sacred cause of national reunification or the international solidarity movement for supporting the reunification of Korea. As shown by the Tokyo conference, the number of those who support and sympathize with our cause of national reunification is daily growing.

The international solidarity movement for supporting the reunification of Korea has today formed a powerful front.

If the domestic and foreign separatists persist in their reckless manoeuvres, going against the trend of the times, they will get nothing good. Invincible is the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

We are convinced that the peoples of the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and third world countries and all the peace-loving people of the world will as ever actively support our just cause. (KCNA)

On Opposing "Two Koreas" Plot, Removing Danger of New War on Korean Peninsula

Bernardini Aldo, Italian Professor (Gist)

Bernardini Aldo, an Italian university professor, made a special report "On Opposing the 'Two Koreas' Plot and Removing the Danger of a New War on the Korean Peninsula" at the first sub-committee meeting of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea.

The reporter said:

All the political, administrative and military apparatuses of south Korea are a system serving foreign forces which support and command them.

When we point to the fact that the south Korean entity is a tool of foreign domination as regards its economy, too, the definition of it as a puppet regime is most correct scientifically, most logical politically and most judicious ethically.

From the beginning, the DPRK Government has all along pursued a realistic policy for the reunification of the country. The basic proposals of the DPRK supported by broad democratic forces of south Korea are always based on the idea of forcing the foreign troops out of south Korea and holding free general elections throughout the country.

As a result of these initiatives the Pak "regime" was compelled to show up at least at the venue of dialogue under the pressure of the democratic forces in the south. The meeting of representatives of the two Red Cross organisations at Panmunjom began on September 20, 1971. The north-south joint statement was published on July 4, 1972.

But, the "prime minister" of the south Korean "regime" declared that the north-south joint statement was not binding on his side and that the "UN forces" and U.S troops should not be regarded as outside forces.

And the infiltration of foreign capital was stepped up.

Pak Jung Hi ranted that "the investment of foreign capital is more effective than troops in defending power."

Recalling that President Kim Il Sung advanced a five-point policy for the reunification of Korea and proposals for its realisation, the reporter said:

The present line of the south Korean "regime" and Japan and the United States "protecting" it is a line of freezing the division of the country and recognizing "two Korean states."

And the "cross recognition doctrine" has no ground whatsoever.

A system without its own power cannot be recognized as a state.

If it is recognized, this will be a grave interference in the internal affairs of Korea and an act of aggression against the Korean people and their right to self-determination in the legal point of view.

Moreover, the United States, Japan and the puppet regime have pursued a policy for freezing the present state and perpetuating the split of Korea, bringing forward the "two Koreas" theory patterned on two Germanys.

In a nutshell, there arises the question whether there is the criterion of a fulfledged "state" in south Korea, or not. As for the south Korean "regime," it is a puppet regime which was set up in the area under the U.S. military occupation, is dependent economically mainly on the U.S., Japan and other foreign capital and serves as a fertile pasture for multinational corporations. It is a fascist tool of political repression and a tool for economic exploitation of the south Korean people.

South Korea has become a powder-magazine and its blasting-fuse is in the hands of the Americans.

The entire south Korean army is always under the direct command of the United States.

This integration was expanded to Japan through the "south Korea Japan agreement" signed in 1965 and the "U.S.-Japan joint statement" in 1969.

There already exists an integrated military organization and in case of a war the Japanese army will be placed under the U.S. command. Recently, the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" was activated to place the south Korean troops under it. The danger of war in Korea is great in view of the fact that military potentials are concentrated on south Korea and they are massed around the Korean Peninsula and that all forms of military exercises, operational planning and military tours and inspections are carried on with great frenzy.

All this is contradictory to the search of peace and the purpose of the reunification of Korea and, therefore, runs counter to international law.

The "two Koreas" plot is rejected in the United Nations, too.

The disbandment of the "UN Command" and the withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea now have become a clear demand.

It is realistically proposed to the actual signatories to the armistice agreement (the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States) to sign a peace agreement.

This is just.

The socialist countries, the Third World countries and other peaceloving and progressive forces should resolutely oppose the fixation of the split of Korea and the legalisation of the south Korean "regime."

No diplomatic recognition must be extended to south Korea and it must not be separately admitted to any international organisation of political character.

And the Korean question must not be confused with the case of two German states.

The strongest pressure should be exerted to force the U.S. occupation troops to withdraw from south Korea and facilitate the process of de-fascistization and democratization in south Korea.

Not only the United States but also Japan should renounce their designs on south Korea and stop their military, economic and political "aid" to the south Korean "regime."

Solidarity, which is already great and active, should be extended to the democratic forces in south Korea and to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the only and genuine state in Korea, and all the crimes and evil laws of the south Korean "regime" should be brought to light to isolate it.

Without foreign support, the south Korean "regime" will be destroyed.

Thus, a help can be given to the Korean people to exercise their sacred right to self-determination in south Korea, too, and the danger of terrible war be removed.

Attendants at the Second World Conference for Reunification of Korea held in Japan between November 27 and 29

On Complete Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from S. Korea, Support to Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea

Karen E. Gellen, Guardian Foreign Editor (Gist)

Karen E. Gellen, Guardian Foreign Editor, Member of the Guardian Committee in Support of Korean Reunification and Secretary of the New York Group for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung, made a special report "On Complete Withdrawal of the U.S. Troops from South Korea and Support to the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" at the first sub-committee meeting of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea.

The report said:

The question of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea is a matter that will help determine whether or not the peoples of the world will have war or peace.

No one except the Pak "regime" and the most reactionary section of the U.S. bourgeoisie seeks to plunge the Korean Peninsula into a second war of aggression.

This is what makes the question of Korean reunification a matter of concern to all the peoples of the world.

The principal cause of the separation of Korea—and thus of the war danger that faces the entire world due to this separation—is the refusal of U.S. imperialism to withdraw its economic, political and military support from the fascist Seoul "government."

Pak Jung Hi is a complete puppet of the Washington government of the administration of President Carter.

The masses of the American people have no respect for Pak Jung Hi and have no desire for U.S. interference in Korea.

Because the American people do not approve of the continued U.S. military presence in south Korea, President Carter—when he was a presidential candidate—pledged to remove U.S. troops from Korea. His pledge to withdraw U.S. troops has been modified time and time again until it has now been emptied of all practical content.

The fact of the matter is that Carter has done nothing to reduce war tensions in Korea. On the contrary, the situation is more dangerous today than before he took power.

Just three weeks ago U.S. Defense Secretary Brown personally led the transfer of 12 very sophisticated F-4D jet fighters to the south Korean military arsenal. This is just the latest concrete indication of Washington's dedication to strengthen Pak's already over-armed and over-sized military forces to protect the Pak "regime."

As long as U.S. imperialism retains a foothold in south Korea, the cause of world peace is jeopardized. Thus, it is not only because it is in the interests of the Korean people and the American people but because it is in the interests of the people of the entire world, the causes of the separation of north and south Korea must be removed.

It is the responsibility of the people of the entire world—especially the American people—to unify in opposition to Washington's continuing presence in Korea.

This 2nd world conference is a reflection of the struggle of the world's people to oppose the presence of U.S. troops in Korea and the continuing support of the Pak dictatorship by the Carter administration.

We delegates from the capitalist countries—especially the U.S. and Japan—friends from non capitalist countries, and comrades from the socialist countries must all intensify our efforts to build the worldwide movement in support of Korean reunification after this conference. Every advance we make will delay the outbreak of hostilities and help bring the Korean people one step further toward the nationwide popular desire for reunification.

The movement in the U.S., naturally, has the most far-reaching responsibilities. It is U.S. troops which are in south Korea, U.S. generals who give the orders, U.S. weapons which bristle in the hands of the Pak "regime" and its military forces.

The most important task facing U.S. supporters of Korean reunification at this stage is to work toward unifying the progressive forces so that they might act as one firm fist in opposition to U.S. involvement in Korea while simultaneously organizing all who can be organized among the masses for the same purpose.

Even though our movement in support of reunification is still comparatively new, we have registered several successes, a number of committees—including the Guardian Committee in Support of Korean Reunification, the U.S. Out of Korea Committee and similar groups—have been organised over the past several years. These groups have organised a number of public demonstrations demanding immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops.

A number of important conferences in support of reunification have also been conducted in the last few years, including the New York conference for ending U.S. interference in Korea. In addition, progressive newspapers have published many articles telling the American people the real truth about Korea and book has been published in the U.S. and distributed to thousands of people containing President Kim Il Sung's writings on the question of reunification.

This conference, which brings together people from all over the world to demand the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, will be a big boost to our efforts in the U.S. to improve our work.

All of us, especially U.S. progressives, must construct mass movements in support of the Korean people to put additional pressure upon the Carter administration to live up to its campaign promise of complete withdrawal of American troops and arms.

US Troops Withdraw Immediately and Completely

On Denunciation of Infringement upon Human Rights, Promotion of Democracy in South Korea

Robert Charvin, Dean of Law Faculty at Nice University (Gist)

Robert Charvin, delegate of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, who is its secretary general and dean of the law faculty of Nice University, France, made a special report "On the Denunciation of Infringement upon Human Rights and the Promotion of Democracy in South Korea" at the meeting of the second sub-committee of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea.

Under the first subtitle "Study of the Violations of Human Rights and Democracy in South Korea," the special report said:

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" which claims its belonging to the "free world" named by the United States pursues a policy of systematic repression in contravention of the official principles on which it is based (and, accordingly, its legitimacy) relying upon a police machinery bigger than that of South Africa, Chile and Argentina.

There exists no freedom of expression. The edition of newspapers is under the control of the "KCIA."

Religious liberty is extremely restricted.

The clergymen are arrested and religious ceremonies have to get prior authorization, sermon is controlled and churches are searched.

Even campus freedom is infringed upon.

Noting that open repression has become more specific of the south Korean situation after 1961, the special report cited concrete facts about habitually practised kidnapping, brutal tortures and inhumane prison conditions.

It said:

The Western experts also announced an accentuated degradation of the social situation and the absence of any prospect of a decent democracy in south Korea, accordingly, any prospect of political democracy and human rights.

Under the second subtitle "The Violation of Human Rights and Democracy in South Korea Results from the Division of Korea," the special report continued:

All the efforts of Pak Jung Hi are directed to the ultra-militarization of south Korean society to more easily surround and annihilate the progressive and democratic attempts. Officially, it is claimed to be intended to face the "threat of aggression from the north."

Most violent and most primary "anti-communism" is the only ideological goal which the south Korean "government" wants to attain.

The hostility against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the pure justification of the open repression by the Pak Jung Hi "regime," truly, the foundation of its legitimacy.

Resulted clear is the direct relations between the problem of human rights in south Korea and that of the reunification of the Korean nation: the division of Korea is the direct source of the open suppression prevailing in south Korea.

The suppressive "legislation" of south Korea, inspired by a part of the fascist laws of Japan in the colonial period, "justified" the adoption of repressive measures against the opposition after creating tension vis-a-vis the DPRK.

The manoeuvres against the DPRK serve to dissimulate internal repression.

The long series of victims of the repression founded on this "legality" constitute concrete illustrations of the repression which results from the division of Korea and which is claimed to find here its "legitimacy."

Under the third subtitle "The Violation of Human Rights and Democracy in South Korea is an Obstacle to the Peaceful Reunification of Korea," the special report said:

The fundamental differences between Korea and Germany lies in the fact that Germany was an aggressor state responsible for the second world conflict; the division of Germany into two states was an international sanction and, at the same time, a factor of peace. It is absolutely not the same with Korea, a victim firstly of Japanese colonialism and then of a war imposed upon her by the imperialist great powers.

The division of Korea, which is not a factor of war, but its victim, has nothing in common with the division of Germany.

The "political regime" of Pak Jung Hi and his practices contrary to human rights and democracy constitute a major obstacle to the process of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The violation of human rights and democracy in south Korea is an instrument of destroying national commonness.

In its policy of national unity, the DPRK accuses not the population of south Korea but the very small fraction of rulers and the outside forces which violate the sovereignty of Korea in the southern part.

Its policy is characteristic of complete submission to national reunification and deep respect for it. This line is a measure preserving chances of reunification sound, balanced and non repressive.

It embodies the logic of the policy of Juche evolved by President Kim Il Sung on the basis of the idea that only the national forces should decide the future of the nation.

President Kim Il Sung has declared:

"Our immediate task is to see that all the people in north and south Korea fight against outside forces in the spirit of the independence and self-reliance and rise in the forceful struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country."

The Pak Jung Hi "regime," on the contrary, brands the champions of reunification in the south as traitors, as agents of subversion.

Practically, the repression directed against all adversaries of the south Korean "regime," particularly against the champions of reunification, means digging a political and moral fosse dangerous to national reunification.

This repression is, in effect, a piece of coherent global policy hostile to reunification.

The repression in south Korea constituted intolerable obstacles to the effective development of negotiations.

But, the north-south joint statement signed by the two sides on July 4, 1972, notes that reunification must be realized on the principle of great national unity transcending the difference of system, political view and religion.

This statement represented a political defeat and, at the same time, a juridical danger for the Seoul authorities, because all their repressive activities would lose all their ground.

On the contrary, the solution of gradual rapprochement, through the Confederal Republic of Koryo, proposed by President Kim Il Sung, fully accords with the letter and spirit of the joint statement.

The democratization of the political life in the south is indispensable and it should be achieved through the abrogation of all texts which restrict the freedom of speech, assembly and association, suppress the south Korean people and encroach upon human rights. The restoration of such fundamental liberties is necessary for opening dialogue between the two sides and solely susceptible to the development of a climate of mutual understanding and detente.

Under the last subtitle "The Violation of Human Rights and Division of Korea: International Responsibilities," the special report said:

As there is a close interdependence between the repressive "regime" of south Korea and the problem of reunification, so there is a direct relation between the repression in south Korea and foreign interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

The United States should bear the fundamental responsibility, in the first place, because of its decisive role in the founding of the repressive "regime" of south Korea. This repressive "regime" is in effect a result of foreign interference and the presence of the armed forces of the U.S.A.

The United States is also responsible for maintaining this repressive "regime" for more than 30 years. For developing its interference, it utilizes the "multinational" techniques.

The support of American diplomacy to the theses of "cross recognition," "the simultaneous admission of two Koreas to the United Nations," etc. confirms actual, unconditional support to the repressive "regime" of Pak Jung Hi and to the maintenance of the division of the Korean nation and defines the international responsibilities for the violation of human rights in south Korea, which cannot be combated, consequently, without an international rebuff naturally comprising the struggle for human rights and democracy, the struggle for reunification and the struggle for peace and security in Asia and the world.

Foreign Mass Media Make Wide Report on Conference

The December 1 issue of the **Chinese "People's Daily"** carried a report about the second world conference.

The conference adopted a resolution supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and an appeal to the governments, political parties, trade unions, public organisations and religious organisations of all countries of the world, international organisations and the world people, the paper noted, and said: The appeal called for allout support to the Korean people's cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Hsinhua News Agency and **Chinese Radio** reported this respectively on November 29 and November 30.

The Mongolian paper "Unen" November 29, reporting the opening of the conference, denounced the Japanese government for having refused to permit the entry into Japan of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On the same day **the Mongolian news agency Montsime** reported about the conference. The progressive forces of Japan regard the Japanese government's unscrupulous obstructionist moves as Japan's practical support to the aggressive manoeuvres of the United States and the south Korean puppet clique, it said.

Under the title "World Conference for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea" the November 28 issue of **The GDR paper "Neues Deutschland"** denounced the Japanese authorities' unwarranted obstruction to the entry into Japan of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea intending to attend the conference.

The November 29 issue of **the Czechoslovak paper "Rude Pravo"** wrote that the attendants of the second world conference demanded the complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea as a basic guarantee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

On November 27 **Burundi Radio** reported about the opening of the second world conference.

The Yugoslav paper "Borba" December 1 said: The resolution of the conference strongly demanded the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Another **Yugoslav paper "Politika"** on the same day gave accounts of the conference under the heading "Support to Peaceful Reunification."

On November 30, **the Hungarian paper "Magyar Hirlap"** carried news of the adoption of a resolution at the conference under the title "For Korea's Reunification."

Under the headline "Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" **the Polish paper "Trybuna Ludu"** December 1 informed the readers of the closure of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea.

On November 28, **the Polish paper "Zolnierz Wolnosci"** printed news of the opening of the conference under the title "Conference for Korean Reunification."

On the same day **the Cuban paper "Granma"** came out with a report about the opening of the conference under the title "Opening of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea." It said that the Japanese progressive forces regarded the Japanese government's refusal to issue an entry visa to a DPRK delegation as a support of the Japanese authorities to the U.S. aggression policy and to the south Korean puppet regime.

The Vietnamese News Agency reported about the conference on November 29 and December 1.

The Romanian papers "Scinteia", "Romania Libera" and "Scinteia Tineretului" November 28 reported the opening of the meeting of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea under the headline "World Conference for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea."

The papers said that President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK sent a message of greetings to the attendants of the conference in which he expressed the belief that the conference would contribute to strengthening the movement of solidarity with the entire Korean people in their just struggle.

Under the title "For the Peaceful Reunification of Korea," **the Bulgarian paper "Otechestven Front"** November 28 reported the opening of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea in Tokyo and denounced the Japanese government's refusal to permit the entry into Japan of the delegation of the DPRK.

Giving an account of the opening, another **Bulgarian paper "Zemedelsko Zname"** November 28 assailed the Japanese government's unjustified refusal to permit the entry into Japan of a DPRK delegation.

The paper reported the gist of the message of greetings sent by President Kim Il Sung to the conference.

The Algerian paper "El-Moudjahid" conveyed the news of the opening and flayed the Japanese government for having refused to permit the entry into Japan of a DPRK delegation.

Tass (Soviet Union) on November 27 said that the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea opened in Tokyo and it would discuss the fighting tasks for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Denouncing the absurd act of the Japanese government in refusing the entry of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into Japan, it noted that the progressive forces in Japan brand such act as an actual support to the policy of aggression of the United States and the south Korean puppet regime.

The news agency also made a report on November 30.

On November 27 **Tanjug (Yugoslavia)** reported about the opening of the conference and condemned the act of the Japanese government in barring the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from attending the conference.

The aim of the conference is to induce the world public to greater endeavours for the reunification of the Korean Peninsula by peaceful means and without outside interference, it said. It stressed that it is essential to this end to better inform the broader sections of the international public about the importance of foreign troops' withdrawal from south Korea and condemnation of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

ADN (GDR) on November 27 reported about the opening of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea. It pointed out that the Japanese government refused an entry permit to the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and obstructed the entry of other delegates.

ADN also reported on November 29.

On the same day, **Ceteka (Czechoslovakia)** conveyed news of the opening of the conference. It said the stand of the Japanese government in refusing to permit the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to enter Japan was criticized by delegations of many countries and the Japanese public.

An Osaka meeting was held Nov. 30 in connection with the successful end of the 2nd World Conference for Korea's Reunification.

On Opposing Japan-South Korea Adhesion, Bringing Switchover in Japanese Government's Korean Policy

Hatada Shigeo, Expert in International Relations (Gist)

Japanese delegate Hatada Shigeo, an expert in international relations, made a special report headlined "On Opposing Japan-South Korea Adhesion and Bringing a Switchover in Japanese Government's Korean Policy" at the second sub-committee meeting of the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea.

Referring to Japan-south Korea adhesion, the reporter said:

As time is limited, I will just mention three typical and symbolic points.

Firstly, it is the Kim Dae Jung case which took place five years ago. The case was an encroachment upon the personal human rights of Kim Dae Jung and a grave infringement upon the sovereignty of Japan by the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency."

Underline especially are the so-called "political settlement" by the Tanaka cabinet and the Miki cabinet and the dubious attitude invariably taken by the successive Japanese governments, the Fukuda cabinet included, toward it.

Secondly, the "international federation for victory over communism" with the notorious south Korean "CIA" behind it gives rise to social problems in all parts of Japan, lures young men and women into strange acts, troubling their honest-minded parents, and openly meddles in the election to local self-government bodies. That is, it plays a "vanguard" role in fascistizing Japan as a "detached force" of the Pak "regime."

The Japanese government overlooks it and lets it alone.

Thirdly, it is the problem of "emergency legislation" which is a focus point of political and public attention in Japan today.

As made clear in answers of the Japanese Government and an authority of the defence agency to interpellations, it is intended to set up a military fascist system in Japan under the pretext of a "contingency" in Korea and to throw the territory and people of Japan wholly into a Japan-U.S. joint operation.

Even the course of rigging the "emergency legislation" signifying the completion of the fascistization and militarization of Japan is closely linked with the Korean problem.

This means that the Korean problem is closely connected with the problem of security and peace, democracy and freedom in our country.

Why have the successive Liberal Democratic governments had to take a stand of placing the interests of Pak Jung Hi or south Korea above the sovereignty of Japan and the lives and democratic rights of the Japanese people?

Underlying it is, needless to say, the disgusting economic and financial adhesion between the ruling quarters of Japan and south Korea.

What is more serious than the problem of Japan-south Korea adhesion on the background of a series of problems which not only run counter to the interests of the Japanese and Korean peoples but also threaten peace and security in Asia?

It is, no doubt, the relations of U.S.-Japan-south Korea integration.

The United States, Japan and south Korea became closely interlinked legally when Japan, which had been drawn into the U.S. Asian strategy by the "Japan-U.S. security pact," signed the "Japan-south Korea treaty" in 1965.

As could be seen in the joint U.S.-south Korea military exercise code-named "Team Spirit '78," which was staged in March this year, a system of U.S.-Japan-south Korea nuclear military integration involving Japan is actually in the making today.

We strongly demand the present Liberal Democratic government abrogate the "Japan-south Korea treaty," establish normal diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and withdraw the "Japan-U.S. security pact."

In other words, we demand it totally refrain from accelerating the "fixation of the division of Korea into two," which is the source of the growing tension on the Korean Peninsula, and stop what it is doing now.

In a word, it should desist, at least, from an act obstructive to Korean reunification.

Next, I would like to strongly demand the Japanese Government thoroughly probe into all the relations that are called Japan-south Korea adhesion.

The existing structure of adhesion must be uncovered and the factors and phenomena of corruption be thoroughly dug up.

And I hold that, while demanding the establishment of normal diplomatic relations, we should make efforts for an immediate improvement of the relations with the DPRK.

With the adoption of a resolution on the Korean question at the UN General Assembly in 1975, the foundation of the "Japan-south Korea treaty" crumbled and the DPRK gained its legitimate position in the United Nations and was formally admitted to the World Health Organization and it is strengthening international interchange and contact with the nations of the non-aligned movement which forms a great trend in international politics today. One should not close his eyes to the change of the situation surrounding Korea.

Immediate efforts should be made for a change of the unjustified stand of the Japanese government such as its attitude towards the question of the entry into Japan of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who was to attend this conference, and for a broad exchange of personages between Japan and Korea, the improvement of the conditions of the Koreans in Japan. And I think such things can be achieved right now, given our will and determination.

In the diplomatic respect, we demand the Japanese government give up its old stand of active support to south Korea at the United Nations and, furthermore, refrain from a policy or an attitude obstructive to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea at the United Nations and all other international conferences and, at least, take a neutral stand.

Concluding my report, I express the belief that it is a manifestation of solidarity with the Korean friends and other Asian people to struggle with might and main, jointly with the Japanese people of broad strata, to thwart the scheme of "emergency legislation."

The three-day Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea successfully ended as scheduled.

Follow comments of two Japanese personages on the conference.

Telling Blow to Reactionary Forces

I'm very glad that the 2nd World Conference for the Reunification of Korea ended successfully despite the unjustified actions on the part of the Japanese Government to hinder the conference.

The Japanese Preparatory Committee, democratic organizations and Japanese workers and citizens overcame all the difficulties.

This was a hard blow to the reactionary forces but a great encouragement to the forces of supporting Korea's reunification as it inspired greatly the broad masses of Japanese people supporting the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

Conference Very Successful

I was marveled at the fact that so many foreign delegates gathered together for a conference to support the reunification of Korea.

I think the conference was very successful.

In particular, the delegates from Japan and the United States, both directly involved in the Korean question, urged their governments to stop obstructing Korea's reunification. It's a good thing.

I was very moved with a speech made by a delegate of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) as it reflected the keen desire of the entire Korean people for their country's reunification.

We, Japanese artists, formed the Japan Artists Committee to Support Korea's Reunification and gave an art exhibition on the occasion of the 2nd World Conference for the Reunification of Korea.

After the conference we discussed our activities and made up our mind to consolidate the success the conference achieved.

(Nakahara Keiko, Secretary General of the Japan Artists Committee to Support Korea's Reunification)

Foreigners' Comments

In my opinion the significance of the conference lies, firstly, in the fact that 124 foreign representatives from various countries attended the conference for the sole purpose of supporting Korea's reunification and took a joint action on a world-wide scale.

The second point is that the conference was held in Tokyo, the capital of one of the nearest countries to Korea and with historically close links to her.

In the third place, it was clearly revealed in the resolution and the appeal of the conference that the root cause of the division of Korea is in the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea.

What I want to emphasize finally is that the conference encouraged the patriotic people of south Korea in their struggle for the reunification of the country and strengthened the international solidarity with the Korean people.

The Special Committee on the Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), made every possible effort for the success of the conference.

So we are very glad and proud that the conference closed with a splendid success.

(Yoneda Togo, a member of the Japan Socialist Party and the House of Representatives)

Korean Unification

Follows an American's comment on the 2nd World Conference for Reunification of Korea which was run in the Dec. 10 issue of the Japanese English-language paper The Japan Times.

To the Editor:

Perhaps this two-month business trip to Korea and Japan has not given me enough time to really understand the whole situation, but I have been reading with total amazement the articles in your paper about the 2nd World Congress for Unification of Korea.

Even back in Ohio we can see that it is the United States and Japan who are doing everything they can to keep North and South Korea divided. Wasn't it America that first suggested splitting Korea at the 38th Parallel to Russia? And wasn't it the U.S.—in the red, white and blue name of the United Nations—that tried to bomb North Korea off the face of the earth from 1950 to 1953? (Not to mention most of South Korea.)

I must admit the congress has me on the edge of my seat...wondering what they'll come up with in terms of suggestions of how to bring about unification that do not criticize "Japan's Korea policies, South Korea and the U.S. during the meeting" (Nov. 25).

Maybe all they need do is lay out the facts, and let people looking at them decide if anyone should be criticized or not. For example, that Carter apparently has no intention of keeping to his campaign promise to pull American ground troops out of Korea in the next five years. But to compensate for pulling them out—while he is not pulling them out—he is beefing up the U.S. Air Force there with a squadron of Phantoms, for starters, and dealing to turn over hundreds of millions of dollars worth of military armaments and equipment to Park.

If the president's policies anywhere else leave questions in fork's minds about the sincerity of his "foreign policy based on respect for human rights," Carter's apparent inability to notice that Park Chung Hee is a dictator, pure and simple, should clear things up. Maybe he is just happy because Korea does not give him competition in the peanut market.

Recent suppression of the group of ex-Dong-a Ilbo reporters who are trying to win back freedom of speech in South Korea—somehow missed by your fine reporters—demonstrates what Mr. Park thinks about democracy. "Korean-style democracy" gives people the freedom to do anything they want, as long as it goes along with government policy...in other words, as long as it profits foreign businesses or increases the gross national product.

If Carter visits Park in Korea as he has suggested he would like to do, while making sure to scatter the truth behind his facade of respect for human rights, he will be taking part in Park's "Mr. Clean" campaign and making it even more difficult than it already is for people fighting for a living wage and the right to open their mouths in criticism of the government.

What does it tell us that South Korea's largest circulation monthly magazine is banned for the months of October through December for printing an article critical of the government's economic policy?

But what has all this got to do with unification? The Seoul-controlled Korean residents in Japan organization made it clear in their smear campaign against the congress: people in Korea must decide about unification. Thanks to the kind person who translated this leaflet for me.) Certainly many Koreans living outside of Korea feel they should have a say in things.

But leaving that aside, it seems like people in South Korea do not, in fact, have a chance to decide about much of anything, let alone unification. They re-elected Park for another term as president; he was the only one running. Park had declared martial law in 1972 and changed the Constitution so he could rule for life. Any support given to Park's regime is an obstruction to unification. Not to mention justice. Please, let's not mention justice. But who can criticize?

THOMAS P. MOORE
Columbus, Ohio

Money Talks in "Election To Nat'l Assembly"

Recently, the Pak Jung Hi junta of south Korea is getting more frantic in its deceptive propaganda, as the election to the puppet national assembly approaches. On Nov. 29 the south Korean public procurator-general gave a "news conference" and blared that the "prosecution" would prevent "fraud" and "corruption" in the "election" by "giving the fullest scope to its function" and "severely punish" any "illegality" harmful to a "fair election."

The "election" schemed by the junta is a shameless drama and buffoonery for gratifying their desire for long-term office by closing "democracy" in the "yushin" fascist dictatorship which is denounced and rejected by the south Korean people.

"Fair Election": Farce

On Nov. 25 Pak Jung Hi sent "an open letter" to his "Democratic Republican Party" members, giving them a repressive order not to shrink from any dirty trick for a "victory in the election."

Now it will be easy for the junta to fake up their victory in the "election" after dragging out the people to the "booths" through appeasement and deception.

The junta's noisy false propaganda about "improvement" and "stabilization" is a crafty ruse to draw the people into the "election" with soothing words and lies.

While forming the "election tools" with their lackeys, the junta is trying to win over the population with a sudden din of recruiting "the ruling party members." On order of Pak Jung Hi, the hooligans of the "party" are threatening people to force them into the "party," trying to coax them to tender "applications for admission to the party," slipping banknotes into their pockets, and even resorting to such dastardly acts as forging the signatures to the "applications" without their knowledge and declaring them "party members."

More shameless is the "almsgiving campaign" of the junta. Soliciting "votes" for them, they stoop to any infamy: They "distribute charity" out of the fund of the "new village safe," dole out soap and towels, sweets and wine.

This "almsgiving campaign" which Pak Jung Hi junta is conducting everywhere with the mobilization of his lackeys while threatening people with bayonets and fascist evil laws, self-exposes that his clique is isolated from the people.

It is brazen and preposterous for them to cry that they will carry out "a fair election" with the mobilization of such repressive tools as the puppet prosecution.

The puppet prosecution is a repressive apparatus for satisfying the dirty greed of the Pak junta for power and a hideous tool for cracking down upon the people, which outmatches all other fascist prosecution organs on the globe for its brutality and ferocity in man-hunting.

The puppet prosecution threatened that it would "call to account" the utterances of an opposition figure who had declared that "no fair election is possible under the emergency decrees." But it defends by all means the insidious acts of the puppet clique in launching a bribing offensive, forcing persons to "join the ruling party" and publishing pamphlets agitating people to "vote for" it.

Each time they held an election, they brought forward "commitments" and let out a string of rubbish about "improvement" and "stabilisation," but there has been no change at all.

If any, it has been the ruin of the national industry and rural economy, deepening economic dependence, increase of foreign debts, depression in production, price jump, unemployment and famine resulting from the anti-popular misrule of the junta.

The junta has neither intention nor ability to improve the people's livlihood.

It is an irony, indeed, for the puppets who have nothing but a dependent economy and are hopelessly saddled with foreign debts to talk about "improvement" and "stability."

As has been exposed, the junta has made all preparations to rig the "election" by abusing "government" authority.

On top of the notorious "emergency decrees," the junta set in motion hundreds of thousands of police and agents to throw a stringent cordon, bind the people tighter to the fascist "yushin" system, totally block the election campaign of any others but themselves and indiscriminately arrest those who call for a genuine election.

The Pak junta cannot conceal uneasiness even after reinforcing the repressive system and making full preparations for rigging the "election" with its approach. This is why he ordered the general mobilisation of his party" gangsters and its "candidates" in "vote" soliciting.

All the facts clearly show that the Pak junta is a power robber and despicable human scum who stoop to any infamy to gratify their lust for power.

The harder the Pak junta try to threaten and fool the people by suppression and swindle, the stronger the resistance they invite.

Washington Will Sell 60 F-16s to Seoul

The Carter administration recently confirmed its basic plan to sell sophisticated F-16 fighter planes to south Korea, according to Pentagon sources.

According to these sources, the U.S. administration intend to obtain approval from the Congress to sell 60 F-16 fighters to the Seoul regime and start their transfer early in 1982.

The transfer seems to be intended to strengthen the south Korean puppet army in conjunction with the withdrawal of the last batch of U.S. ground troops from south Korea, the sources added.

The Carter administration was scheduled to announce its basic plan to sell 60 F-16 fighter planes to Seoul in the beginning of November when Defense Secretary Brown visited south Korea to attend the inauguration ceremony of the newly established "S. Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command." However, the announcement was postponed in connection with the situation in the U.S. Congress and the foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, most U.S. dailies reported that the administration changed its plan to sell the sophisticated fighter planes to Seoul. But on Nov. 26 the State Department announced that President Carter did not reject the administration's plan to sell the fighters and later a spokesman of the State Department said that Defense Secretary Brown confirmed Pentagon's plan to transfer F-16s to the south Korean Pak regime.

Most of the fighter planes and arms which have so far been transferred from Washington to Seoul as the so-called "compensatory measures" to offset the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops are outdated weapons. So, the transfer of the sophisticated fighter planes clearly shows that Washington's arms reinforcement to Seoul has reached its more dangerous stage despite its own commitment to withdraw all the U.S. ground force from south Korea.

The U.S. administration brought into south Korea early in November F-4D Phantom fighter bombers, which it has decided to deploy there additionally and hundreds of men of the air force attached to them.

Earlier, two of the U.S. air force's AWSS radar planes were sent to the Far East in September to take part in a military exercise in south Korea.

On the other hand, the Pak junta of south Korea contemplate introducing large quantities of weapons including "E-2" radar planes and war supplies from Washington, and are committing military provocations in various parts against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In addition, to back these moves financially, the junta recently railroaded an all-time high war budget through the puppet national assembly.

While stepping up arms reinforcement and war manoeuvres, the U.S. and south Korean authorities advertise them as steps to counter the "threat of southward invasion." This is a whopping lie. Their cry about "southward invasion" is designed to justify their criminal war manoeuvres, frighten the south Korean people and incite hostility against the northern half of the Republic among them.

The all-time high war budget is an outcome of and colonial domination over south Korea by creating "two Koreas," is further encouraging the Pak junta to criminal war maneuvers

F-16 fighter plane

U.S. Marines Stage Amphibious Exercise in S. Korea

Thousands of U.S. Marines, belonging to a strong amphibious force of the U.S. 3rd Marine Division based in Japan, started "amphibious exercises" codenamed "Cafex" on November 27 in south Korea.

According to an announcement of the Public Relations Office of the U.S. Marine Corps, thousands of U.S. Marines based in Okinawa and Iwakuni, Japan, are participating in the exercises which will last till January next year.

The report noted that earlier, for a whole week from November 14, the U.S. Marines and Naval units present in south Korea had staged a "joint landing maneuver" with the puppet marines and navy.

The exercises are to test the capacity for "landing in the coldest season" and "air support."

The U.S. authorities and the Pak junta started the long and large-scale war-exercises in south Korea at a time when the 2nd World Conference for Reunification of Korea opened in Tokyo and voices calling for solidarity with the Korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification were rising ever louder among the peace-loving people of the world.

In the recent period, the U.S. has hastened arms expansion in south Korea and brought tension in Korea to a higher pitch, stepping back still further from its "pledge" to "withdraw" its forces from south Korea.

Its arms expansion and increasing military exercises in south Korea indicate that it has not given up the wild desire to keep south Korea as a foothold for attack against the northern half of the DPRK. This is encouraging the Pak Jung Hi junta of south Korea in its aggressive end.

Criticism of "Combined Forces Command"

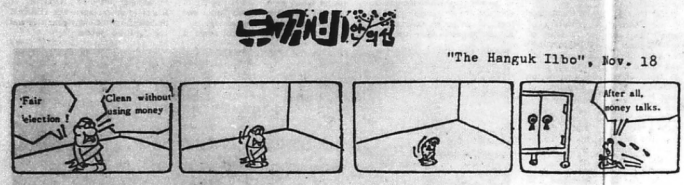
Many papers and news agencies of socialist countries and Third World countries have recently condemned the formation of the "S. Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" by the U.S. and the Pak junta.

The Soviet paper "Pravda" Nov. 15 said:

Under the pressure of the public, the United States was constrained to announce that it would withdraw its ground troops step by step within four to five years from south Korea. Nevertheless, the U.S. troops there do not diminish, but are even reinforced. It is now as plain as the noonday that the propaganda campaign in the west surrounding this is a mere camouflage for concealing the redeployment of the troops. In fact a squadron of "F-4D Phantom" fighters and a tank battalion with 50 tanks and new missiles have of late been thrown into south Korea from the United States. This is the background of the creation of the "combined forces command" in south Korea.

The results of the "talks" in Seoul attended by ranking officials from both sides suggest Pentagon's intention to remain entrenched deep in the countries of this part of Asia.

Such poses a threat to the cause of peace and security.



"The Hanguk Ilbo", Nov. 18

Chong Tae Song, Managing Editor of Seoul Kyongje Sinmun:

"Stop Bureaucrats' Control of Economy"

The south Korean monthly magazine "Chung-ang," which is published by the Chung-ang Ilbo news company, was banned on September 23 and its copies confiscated because of its articles criticizing south Korea's present society. The publication of the magazine was banned for 3 months.

The article "Stop Bureaucrats' Control of Economy" written by Chong Tae Song, managing editor of the Seoul Kyongje Sinmun (economic newspaper), directly caused the suspension of the magazine. Follows a gist of the article.

☆ ☆

The economy of our country is a government-led one, in a bad sense, and a bureaucratic one, in a bad sense.

Symptoms of a bureaucratic economy are seen even in private enterprises and it is said that zaibatsu-class enterprises are in bad shape, because of their irresponsible management.

Unfortunately, a series of negative aspects inherent in a bureaucratic economy have been appearing in the recent government-led economy. Abnormalities as exemplified by the "Hyondae Apartment Case," collapse of limitations on commodity price increases, mad speculation in real property, polluted living environment, an industrial policy without any definite prospect, increased deficits in trade with Japan, and the strengthened import regulations—these are all evidence of a bureaucratic economy.

Evils of a bureaucratic economy are more serious than those of the economies of advanced countries.

In the case of our country, commodity prices rose over the 10% limit of annual price increases in the first half of this year. Regarding inflation as an illness, economic bureaucrats take the attitude of a doctor. They claim that they have done their best, and that they cannot quit their posts because the patient is in critical condition.

Inflation is, however, not a disease. It is a man-made result of loose economic management by a bureaucracy controlling currency and by an immoderate bureaucracy in charge of finances.

Currency issue increased by 40% last year, but the economic structure was enlarged only about 10%. It would have been a miracle if inflation had not occured.

When the country's currency issue was increasing like this, the persons responsible for it took no steps.

Runaway Prices

Another problem, beside the rising prices, is that speculation has become widespread. It is natural that speculation should be made when prices rise. But it is unusual that speculation is so widespread and that value of money is falling so rapidly as in our country. The government took only stop-gap measures. It took an action quite one year after speculation became prevalent and after the people who could make money had made money.

The economic bureaucracy of our "government" tends to consider inflation as an unavoidable natural phenomenon and suggests that the population as a whole should bear damage evenly and overcome it in one mind. As a measure to deal successfully with inflation, they proposed to "restrain personnel spending" and to "hold a saving campaign."

The analysis and proposal made by the government are nothing but the words with which they intend to conceal the realities. Inflation plays a role in collecting money from a big majority of people and giving money to a small part of the people. Not all the people are damaged, but a small number of people make in profits without any special efforts. It is enterprises and speculators that make an unearned income.

Although the demand to raise pay means to give back the money which was collected by inflation, the government maintains that the pay should be regulated.

Then, has the unearned income, which is result of inflation, been redistributed to the society? No, it has not.

The property tax of our country is the lowest and the highest in the world. One on small houses and buildings are the highest and the other on tall and large buildings the lowest in the world.

Trade Deficits with Japan

One of the tasks which our economy has not yet solved is an unfavorable trade balance with Japan.

If facts are studied, it will be made clear that the problem of deficits in our trade with Japan is due to the structure of our economy.

It is not because our export to Japan has declined that the deficit has increased, but because the structure of our country's trade with Japan is such that our country has to import raw materials and half-finished goods from Japan to process them and export them to other countries. Thus, as our export increases, imports from Japan cannot but increase.

While the import amounted to $2.6 billion in the first half of this year, the export to Japan was only $1 billion, the deficit being over $1.5 billion.

Corruption of Bureaucrats

The worst aspect of a bureaucratic economy is that officials become corrupt. Each stamp of an official leads to rights and interests in a bureaucratic economy. Officials can delay what can be solved right away and can make use of every excuse to solve at once what is difficult to solve. They can also give a permission to certain persons earlier than to other persons and can not help them in transfer problems. They can go so far as to inform the persons concerned of a decision of the "government" in advance for the latter's profits.

The economic life of our country is in the hands of "government" officials from top to bottom. There is every opportunity for government officials to be bribed. Even if officials are above corruption, zaibatsu enterprises do not leave them alone. Those who would not obey the directions of zaibatsu are shifted to minor posts.

The relationship of public officials, zaibatsu and concessions have a long history. Behind zaibatsu there are invariably influential government officials.

Irrationality and corruption are seen in other countries, too. A crime is committed by individual officials. In our country, corruption is systematic. Anyone is corrupted in the end—there is such an official post. The most typical post is that of tax official.

Officials' Speculation In Real Estate

Most people in official posts are buying land and investing in securities. Among them, there are those who are supposed to control land speculation and those who should fight against speculation in securities.

When the need to regulate speculation in real property was called for in summer last year, the "Economic Planning Board," a responsible agency, sat idle and lost the opportunity. The "Hyondae Apartment Allotment Case" will be a hint to show why they took no positive step for the regulation of speculation in real estate.

The stock prices of construction companies are continuing to fall on the market. It is said that 20-30 billion won of stocks are held by a few groups of speculators who control the stock prices. It is also said that the fund which one of those groups can mobilize at a time is 5 billion won. The prices of stocks bought by them rise: The stocks bought are sold at prices higher than the prices at which they are bought because of their large funds and minutely made organs.

It is rumored that they have recently withdrawn from construction stocks simultaneously. The stocks of construction companies will continue to dip. They may be planning to buy the stocks when the prices have fallen.

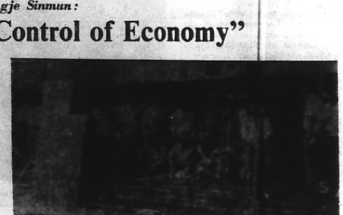
Anyway it is a fact that this kind of organized speculation groups exist and that they exert a considerable influence on the formation of stock prices. The "government" is said to have probed how their funds were used, but the results have not yet been made public at all.

People Should Watch Economy

I wonder if there is any good way of correcting the evil aspects of the bureaucratic economy and of making the most of what good aspects the government-led economy may have. I don't know if there is any. The policies so far implemented have proved ineffective.

Then, won't there be a way? There is one. It is to change to a "people"-led economy, not a "private"-led one. We should keep a watch on what officials do and examine closely if they are doing anything suspicious. Unless people keep a watch on the management of the national economy, we cannot hope to rectify the bureaucratic economy. I know this is a suggestion in abstract terms, though.

The Oct. issue of "Chungang" was confiscated by the south Korean authorities and caused the discontinuation of its publication.



Low-wage workers of the KAL (Korean Air Lines) staged a hunger strike last Nov. in front of the head office building of the company.

Former "Hanguk" Theological College Prof. Mun Dong Hwan:

Revolutionary Violence Shall Not Be Ruled Out

Movements for democracy in south Korea have been vigorously unfolded in varied forms and methods. We witness violence used by the people to counter fascist authoritarian power. An analysis of violence, which has been used by man in the movements to change history, was made by a south Korean minister, Mun Dong Hwan, from a Christian point of view. He stressed that a popular movement against fascism cannot win victory by peaceful means alone.

Follows a summarized text of the south Korean minister's thesis on violence, which was carried by the October issue of the south Korean monthly "Sial Sori (People's Voice)":

INTRODUCTION

As people are suppressed and sacrificed by a social apparatus going against the due course of history, they become awakened and launch a movement for a new future. I would like to discuss what role violence should play in such a case, especially from a Christian point of view.

Violence can be considered to be something to force people to act against their will. Those in a place to use power at random have abused violence. This is typically seen in the United States.

American laws and their enforcement machinery empower the government to control the black people at will without using bayonets. A slogan "Law and Order" clamoured about by those in power is the most effective weapon available for the oppression of the black people in the country. Accordingly, this means that violence such as is used by people to defend themselves from assaults by power can be regarded as an act of legal defense to protect their own interests, not an assault.

The question of option—violence or non-violence—stems therefrom. The question is whether it is right or not to apply physical force upon enemies in a struggle against their organized assault intended to deprive people of their human rights, to make this world full of injustice or to bring mankind to the brink of a catastrophe. This is of particular importance in the light of the teachings of Jesus Christ, who opposes violence.

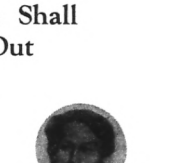
VIOLENCE VS NON-VIOLENCE

Christ says as follows: "If any one strikes you on the right cheek, turn to him the other also"; "Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you"; "Love your enemies, do good to those who hate you."

Those who believe that violence is an unavoidable option, rejects this preaching as a remark by one who can afford to be so generous.

They ask how one can question morality in means, when they struggle in a desperate bid to save themselves from a vicious system which threatens to throw mankind into a catastrophe. So, they say that morality and ethics in peacetime are not applicable at a moment when mankind is faced with an impending calamity. Then, violence is needed to cope with the situation.

This standpoint was advocated by Von Hepper in Germany under Nazis' tyranny, Frank Fanon who participated in the Algerian revolutionary from and, recently, by the American Black Power and many Third World revolutionaries. They emphasize that it is a mistake to ask if any means can be justified by the purpose; on the contrary, one should ask by which means his purpose can be successfully attained. In other words, it is the best means that can lead to a new future by destroying the existing vicious machinery.



Christian Minister Mun Dong Hwan

Their theories can be classified into the following:

FIRSTLY, Von Hepper maintains that it can be allowed to use violence in an emergency where mankind is threatened to be thrown into a catastrophe.

SECONDLY, Frank Fanon holds that the oppressed can spiritually remain independent only when they resist the oppressors with violence.

THIRDLY, a whip of love: This conception can be applied to the relations among organizations and countries as well as among individuals. From such a viewpoint, the American Black Power advocates that only the resistance of the black people can eventually save not only themselves but the white people.

FOURTHLY, violence can develop history onto a new stage. For instance, the Revolutionary War enabled the Americans to win freedom and independence. Korea was liberated from Japan as a result of World War II.

The conclusion is that violence is inevitable or desirable to build a world in which man will be able to lead a human life and where justice will prevail.

In other words, it is wise for people to use violence in taking action to establish their own independence and relieve themselves from the vicious apparatus which threatens mankind to throw into a catastrophe. This is true especially when no other choice is left.

(To be continued)

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